

XIV.—*Descriptions of Two new Fishes discovered by Major C. Delmé Radcliffe in the Victoria Nyanza.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Barbus Radcliffii.

Depth of body equal to length of head, $3\frac{3}{4}$ times in total length. Snout rounded, not projecting beyond the mouth, $2\frac{2}{5}$ in length of head; diameter of eye $6\frac{3}{4}$ times in length of head, interorbital width $2\frac{2}{5}$; mouth terminal, its width $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head; lips much developed, somewhat produced in the middle, the lower continuous across the chin; barbels two on each side, anterior $\frac{2}{3}$ diameter of eye, posterior as long as eye, the distance between them greater than the diameter of the eye. Dorsal III 9, last simple ray strong, bony, not serrated, straight, $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head; the edge of the fin slightly emarginate; its distance from the occiput equals its distance from the caudal. Anal III 5, longest ray $\frac{3}{5}$ length of head. Pectoral acutely pointed, $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head, not reaching ventral; latter below anterior ray of dorsal. Caudal deeply forked. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as deep. Scales finely striated longitudinally, 31–32 $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}}$, 2 between lateral line and root of ventral, 12 round caudal peduncle.

The skin on which I establish this species, most nearly related to *B. labiatus*, Blgr., measures 560 millim. and is uniform brown, the lower parts and the fins lighter, yellowish.

Mastacembelus Victorice.

Depth of body 13 to 14 times in total length, length of head (without rostral appendage) $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 times; ventrals equally distant from end of snout and base of caudal; length of head 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in its distance from vent and $\frac{1}{3}$ in its distance from first dorsal spine. Snout 4 times as long as eye, ending in a trifid dermal appendage, which is longer than eye; cleft of mouth extending to below nostril; no præorbital or præopercular spines. Vertical fins united with rounded caudal. Dorsal XXXIII–XXXV, circa 100, last spine nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ length of head. Anal II, circa 100. Scales very small, about 20 between origin of soft dorsal and lateral line. Dark brown above, yellowish beneath, sides with small light spots; head pale brown, spotted or marbled with darker and with a wavy dark lateral band, passing through the eye; a series of large, round, dark brown spots may be present along the lower edge of the caudal region.

Total length 330 millim.

Two specimens are in Major Delmé Radcliffe's collection, and I have examined a third (a young), also from the Victoria Nyanza, forming part of a small series of fishes purchased by the British Museum from Mr. Baxter in 1894. This young specimen had been provisionally referred by Dr. Günther to his *M. shiranus*, which differs in having fewer dorsal spines and soft fin-rays.

XV.—*On a new Frog from Upper Burma and Siam.*

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

TEN years ago, when describing the Batrachians collected in Upper Burma by the late Signor L. Fea*, I noticed the characters of some frogs from Yado and Thao, Karin Hills, which I took to be males of *Rana Guentheri*, Blgr., a species established upon female specimens from Amoy, China. Having recently had the opportunity of examining a good series of specimens of *Rana Guentheri* from Annam and Tonkin, I have discovered my error in the determination of the male frogs from Yado and Thao, the males of *R. Guentheri* being provided with large external vocal vesicles on the sides of the throat as well as with a humeral gland. The allied frog, in which the vocal sacs are internal, is an undescribed species, and as I have lately had further specimens for examination, collected by Dr. Mortensen on Koh Chang Island, in Siam, for the Copenhagen Museum, I cannot do better than propose for it the name of

Rana Mortenseni.

This species is closely related to *R. Guentheri*, but differs in the more posterior position of the vomerine teeth, which form two oblique series or oval groups beginning in the middle between the choanæ and extending posteriorly more or less beyond them, in the shorter snout, in the shorter foot, in the larger terminal expansions of the toes, and in the thicker and more prominent dorso-lateral glandular fold.

In coloration the two species are very similar, but *R. Guentheri* has a more or less distinct whitish posterior border to the tympanum, which does not exist in *R. Mortenseni*.

* Ann. Mus. Genova, (2) xiii. (1893).